FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

L. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1837. [NO. 1045.

ED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
per annum, if paid in advance;
aid during the year of subscrip-
$3 50 at the end of the year.

TISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
or the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are requested
number of insertions desired, or they
inued till forbid, and charged accord

the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

ovember Term, 1834, of Bladen Coun
rt, the undersigned administered on
f the late Isabella Davis, deceased.—
ntitled to distribution, are informed
ds are now ready. Interest will not
ny of the items, to any of the distri
this day.

ABSALOM POWELL,
Adm'r de bonis non.
1837. 44-6tpd.

CAUTION.

ons are cautioned against trading for
made by Thomas Musselwhite, to
r and his wife Catharine Porter, for
rty Five Dollars, dated about January
nine months after date; the subscriber
eceived any part of the said sum, nor
he note in any way. The present
uested to return it to the subscriber.

SPENCE PORTER.
unty, June 1, 1837. 44-3w

ROCLAMATION,

Governor of North Carolina.

0 Dollars Reward.

AS it has been made known to me by
erdict of an Inquest held by the Coro-
G. Keys, of the county of Martin, was
dered in said county, and that George
(of the county and State aforesaid,)
ed with the commission of the said
whereas it is represented that the said
Coburn is a fugitive from justice:
efore, to the end that the said George
may be apprehended and brought to
thought proper to issue this my Pro-
ffering a reward of two hundred dol-
erson or persons who will apprehend
him in the jail, or deliver him to the
artin county; and I do moreover here-
ll officers, whether civil or military,
State, to use their best exertions to
or cause to be apprehended, the said

Given under my hand as Governor,
and the Great Seal of North Caro-
lina, at the city of Raleigh, this 26th
May, A. D. 1837.

EDWARD B. DUDLEY.
R C. BATTLE, *P. Sec't'y.*

oburn is about 30 years of age, about 5
s high, thick set, of an athletic and
nstitution, complexion rather florid,
eaks short and quick when spoken to,
mewhat downcast. It is believed he
ving a blue cloth coat with velvet col-
44-tf.

with's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

re neatly put up in tin boxes, with an
ope containing directions for their use.
ents per box, for sale, wholesale and re-
Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.
1837. 44 tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

INTMENT,

cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and
Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old
Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swell-
Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Wo-
Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains,
Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles,
diseases generally.
er pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.
37. 44tf.

TABLISHMENT OF THE

NAL OFFICE, FOR SALE.

o the intended removal of one of the
and the wish of the other to devote
exclusively to the duties of his pro-
undersigned offer for sale, the Estab-
he *North Carolina Journal Office.* The
found in Job, Newspaper and Orna-
the list of Subscribers is tolerably
ey doubt not, might be greatly aug-
little exertion. To any person de-
barking in the business, it offers in-
ot inferior to any in this State, but to
inter, they know of no investment he
of his money that would yield him a
ble return

HYBART & STRANGE.
le, 30th May, 1837.
s will confer a favor by giving the a-
three insertions in their papers.

FOR RENT.

TORY DWELLING HOUSE, with
llent Well of water in the yard, and a
Apply to

JOHN McARN.
37. 41tf

Pleasants, M. D. Dentist,

in Fayetteville shortly; he has just
d from Europe, and has a fine col-
utiful TEETH.
, 1837. 27tf

h Carolina Notes.

igned will receive Notes of the South
ks for Goods, at par.

NSON,	H. P. PECK,
,	NOTT & STARR,
E,	D. B. ROBINSON & Co.,
,	P. I. TILLINGHAST,
NEILL,	LEETE & COOK,
ROVER,	DAVID GEE,
LR,	JAMES MARTINE,
,	NEILL JOHNSON,
EY,	TAYLOR & JESSOP,
ILLY,	L. JONES, JR.,
ACLAURIN,	JAMES DODD,
ING,	PETER P. JOHNSON,
OR,	G. W. & W. DRAUGHON.

37.

nk Warrants

For sale at this Office.

More New GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving a variety of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Which makes his present assortment very good, and consists of Coloured and White Muslins; Printed Bishop Lawns; Ginghams and Prints; Black and Green Thule Lace Veils; Green and White Blonde do.; Black and coloured Silks of a superior quality; Wrought Collars; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Black and Blue Black Bombazines; Bobinet and Thread Laces and Edgings; Ribbons; Irish Linens and Lawns; Fine Cambric Handkerchiefs; Silk and Cotton do.; Hosiery and Gloves; Gentlemen's Summer wear in great variety; *Good* and Common Silk Umbrellas; Fine and Common Shirtings & Sheetings; Domestic Plaids and Apron Checks; a few cases Fine Black and White fashionable Hats; Cheap do; and a great many other articles;—all of which is offered low at Wholesale or Retail for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

☞ South Carolina money will be taken at par for Goods.

EDMUND J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1837. 43-4w

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THIS well-known Watering place will be again opened for the reception of Visiters on the first of June next. The testimonials of the efficacy of this Water, particularly in cases common to the low lands, are of sufficient notoriety, and require reference only to those whose experience has enabled them to test its virtues. I deem it only necessary to state that the Water has been recently analyzed, and its ingredients are of the same class with most of the Virginia Springs and the famous Bedford Springs of Pennsylvania.

For the benefit of the Public, I have thought proper to subjoin a letter or two from eminent Professional men, whose intimate acquaintance with the properties of the Water renders them competent judges of its efficacy.

Since the last Season, several Bed rooms with Fire places have been erected for the convenience of Families. ANN JOHNSON.
Shocco Springs, May 25, 1837.

From Simmons J. Baker, M. D.

Dear Madam—The case referred to, in the conversation I had the honor to have with you a few days past, was that of Mr. Paul, of Scotland Neck. He had a violent acute inflammation of the Liver, which was subdued with great difficulty; when he was convalescent, his skin was of a deep orange color. As Mr. Paul had been severely disciplined, I was unwilling to give him more medicine, and advised him to accompany me to Shocco Springs, to which he consented.—We arrived on a Tuesday evening; on Wednesday morning, business carried me to Raleigh, and I did not return until Sunday evening, when, to my astonishment, Mr. Paul's skin was as clear as it ever was. In two or three days he returned to Scotland Neck, was drafted and went to Norfolk, and remained there until the troops were disbanded. He was one of the few, encamped at the Peach Orchard, who escaped with impunity.

Your most obed't,
S. J. BAKER.
Scotland Neck, May 10, 1837.

From F. A. Thornton, Esq.

Alexandria, Warren Co. May 10.

Dear Madam—For several months previous to leaving home for Shocco Springs, my health was dreadful. Indeed, my situation was considered critical. When I reached Shocco, I was unable, without assistance, to get from my carriage to my room. I did not drink the water more than a fort night, before I had so far recovered my health as to be able to walk alone all over the yard; and, in a very short time afterwards, to the astonishment of my friends, I returned home entirely well.

FRANK A. THORNTON.

From John Beckwith, M. D.

Raleigh, May 10, 1837.

Dear Madam—You not unreasonably conclude that one who, like myself, has been an occasional visiter at Shocco Springs for more than five and twenty years, should be able to form a just estimate of their medicinal effects. It gives me pleasure to be able, from much observation, and no small personal experience, to say, that the waters are well adapted to cases of convalescence from bilious and intermittent fevers; that they correct a vitiated or deficient action of the Liver; give keenness to the appetite, and tone and energy to the digestive organs.

They who reside in low and unhealthy districts of country, will find at Shocco during the summer months, a pure and invigorating air, comfortable accommodations, mineral waters answering all reasonable expectations, and a table, of which the only fault is, being rather too tempting for invalids.

It is proper to remark, that the water parts with much of its active properties in a short time after being drawn from the Spring, and therefore, in order to realize its full benefits, visiters should take it at the Fountain. Very respectfully,

JOHN BECKWITH.

To Mrs. Johnson, Shocco Springs.

From Ellis Malone, M. D.

May 2, 1837.

Dear Madam—I take pleasure in stating, that in my opinion, the water of Shocco Springs is possessed of an extensive and *direct* influence over the diseased actions of many of the organs of our system. Actively diuretic, gently laxative, and, if exercise is taken after using it, not *a little* diaphoretic, together with its invigorating influence over the chylopaetic apparatus, increasing the appetite and strengthening the powers of digestion, it could not well be otherwise than that the *proper use* of it, should be greatly conducive to the restoration of the healthy action of diseased organs, to which it bears so *manifest* relation.

My information in relation to its medical properties has been derived from no little *personal* experience. It will readily occur to intelligent medical men, to what class of diseases a remedy having such effects as described above, will be applicable, who will likely be consulted by invalids wishing to avail themselves of its benefits before leaving their respective homes.

Respectfully, yours, &c.
ELLIS MALONE.

To Mrs. Ann Johnson.
May 27. 43-4w.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. J. C. Latta, on the 10th day of March 1837, assigned his Notes and Book Accounts, to me to pay certain accounts therein specified, therefore all those indebted either by note or account, are requested to call and make immediate payment as longer indulgence cannot be given.

WILLIAM S. LATTA, *Assignee of J. C. LATTA.*
May 17. 41-6w.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.
January 12, 1835. 19tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.
W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.
May 9, 1837. 40tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged a gainst them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine.*

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 30th of January, a negro man named JACOB; he is rather yellow complected, 27 years of age, 5 feet 11½ inches high, and weighs 178 lbs. He has lost some of his foreteeth, has a scar on one of his thumbs and another on his forehead or side of his face.

The said negro was raised in Sampson County, N. C., and was sold by John Brown to one ——— Edwards, and it is supposed has made his way back in that direction. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for his apprehension and confinement in jail so that I get him again.

E. W. HARRISON.
Limestone Springs, S. C., April 7. 37-2m

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1837.

William Flowers vs. Robert Hataway. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert Hataway, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, notifying the said Robert Hataway to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against him pro confesso, for the Plaintiff's claim, and the Land levied on condemned, subject to the same.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in April, A. D., 1837.

[41.] G. A. NICHOLSON, Clerk.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT all debts, of every nature and kind, due and owing by any persons in the State of N. Carolina to the late Firm of James Hamilton & Son, or to the Firm of Hamilton & Cole, of the City of New York, as also all property belonging to said Firm in said State, has been duly assigned to me as their Trustee, by virtue of an instrument of assignment, dated April 17th, 1837.

All persons indebted to either of the above Firms, will therefore pay the same to me or to my authorized Agent, and to no other person, and all debts now due, unless forthwith liquidated, will immediately be put in suit.

WM. R. FOSDICK,
No. 29, Broad Street.
New York City, May 12, 1837. 41-2m

Pittsborough Academy.

THE examination of the pupils of Pittsborough Academy will take place on the 13th of June, and after a vacation of six weeks, the next session will begin on the 1st of August following. Tuition per session $15 50 paid in advance, and no deduction will be made for boys entering one month and under after the commencement of the session.

Board may be procured at moderate prices throughout the village.

May 30. 43-3w.

The Raleigh Register, and Salisbury Watchman, will please insert the above three weeks.

BEEF and MACKEREL.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers,
30 bbls. prime New York BEEF.
30 do. No. 3 MACKEREL.
—ALSO—
10 bbls. White Havana SUGAR.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 16, 1837.

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board,

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

For Hire,

SOME valuable SERVANTS. Apply to
JNO. H. COOK.
May 30, 1837. 43-3t.

Umbrella Lost.

A BLACK SILK UMBRELLA, with a small black knob, set with pearl, and a small brass plate on the side with "Forbes" engraved on it, was lost on Sunday evening last. The finder will please return it to this office.

May 31, 1837. 43 tf.

HICKORY SPRING,

SITUATED in Chatham county, eighteen miles south-west of Pittsborough, so well known for its Medicinal virtues, is now in complete repair, and the subscriber is ready for the reception of visiters; his houses are convenient and roomy; and families can be accommodated with separate rooms. The Spring is situated in an elevated and healthy section of the country, which abounds with a variety of fruits. The subscriber will use every exertion in his power to make the situation of those who may visit him, comfortable. Terms for board 18 dollars per month, 80 cents per day; children and servants half price. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more, but will annex the following Certificate. Professor Olmsted, in his certificate, says:

"The Spring contains 1st a small portion of Iron, 2d sulphate of Lime, 3d sulphate of Magnesia, in a large proportion. It does not contain any sulphur or muriatic Salts, nor alcaline carbonates. The Spring when concentrated by dry weather may possibly exhibit appearances of sulphurate hydrogen, but does not when flush."

Many certificates might be inserted shewing the efficacy of the water, but as it is so well known by the experience of many, that the subscriber deems it unnecessary to publish them.

WM. BOWEN.
May 24. 43 3w

P. S. Persons visiting the Spring from the direction of Fayetteville, will do well to come by way of Roberts's Bridge, Deep River, as it is much the best road.

☞ I am at present receiving South Carolina Notes in payment for Goods.
JOHN McARN.

BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins Mountain BUTTER, for sale by
J. G. & J. H. COOK.
May 30, 1837. 43-4w

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 13th instant, three Negroes, viz: a fellow named ENOCH, about 50 years of age, well set, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a little bow legged, hair bushy, complexion a little light, intelligent, and answers questions with great propriety, but is slow in doing so. Two girls, daughters of the above, one about 20 years of age—the other 18. The elder, named JINNEY, thick and chunky—the younger, MARY, spare made.—They left without the slightest provocation, which leaves me utterly at a loss to conceive their design. From the quantity of plunder taken with them, it is believed they are assisted by some white person. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the above Negroes, and either delivery to me, at my residence in Sumter District, S. C., or confinement in any Jail of this or any adjoining State, so that I get them. A proportional reward will be given for either singly.

WILLIS SPANN.
Sumter District, May 20, 1837. 42 6w.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.
May 17, 1837. 41tf

Remarkable circumstances attending the reprieve of some criminals in England.

Sir Evan Nepean, whilst Secretary of State for the Home Department in England, received a reprieve for some men who were to be executed at York. He placed it in the proper hands to be forwarded, and thought no more of it. That night he could not sleep, and at near day-light, he got up, went out to walk, and in the course of his rambles several times passed his office. He at last took out his key and went in. The book of entries of the day before lay open, and he looked into it for sheer listlessness. The first words that met his sight related to the reprieve. It struck him that he had no return to his order to despatch it. He hurried to the house of his chief clerk, woke him, but all he knew about it was that he had sent it to the person whose business it was to forward it. They almost ran to the house of the latter. They found him just stopping into his gig to go into the country. The reprieve was locked up in his desk!

Sir Evan sent for the trustiest and fleetest express, and the reprieve reached York the next morning, at the moment the unhappy people were ascending the cart. On these circumstances a recent Work makes the following remarks:

"With Sir Evan Nepean, we fully agree in regarding this little narrative as one of the most extraordinary that we ever heard. We shall go further even than he acknowledged, and say that, to us, it bears striking evidences of what we should conceive a superior interposition. It is true that no ghost appears, nor is any prompting voice audible; yet the result depended upon so long a succession of what seemed chances, and each of these chances was at once so improbable and so necessary, that we are almost *compelled* to regard the whole as matter of influence not to be attributed to man. If the first link of the chain might pass for a common occurrence, as undoubtedly fits of wakefulness will happen without any discoverable ground in the state of either body or mind—still, what could be less in the common course of things than that a man thus waking, should take it into his head to get up and take a walk in the park at 2 o'clock in the morning? Yet, if he had, like others, contented himself with taking a walk round his chamber, or enjoying the cool air at his window, not one of the succeeding events could have occurred, and the men must have been sacrificed. Or if, when he took this walk, he had been content with getting rid of the feverishness of the night and returned to his bed, the chain would have been broken: for, what was more out of the natural course of events, than that, at two in the morning the idea should come into the head of any man to go to his office, and sit down in the rooms of his department, for no purpose of business or pleasure, but simply not knowing what to do with himself? Or if, when he had let himself into these solitary rooms, the book of entries had not lain on the table, (and this we presume to have been among the chances, as we can scarcely suppose books of this official importance to be generally left to their fate among the servants and messengers of the office,) or, if the entry, instead of being on the first page that opened to his eye, had been on any other, even the second, as he never might have taken the trouble of turning the page, or if he and the chief clerk had been five minutes later at the clerk of the Crown's house, and instead of finding him at the moment of getting into his carriage, had been compelled to incur the delay of bringing him back from the country, all the preceding events would have been useless. The people would have died at York; for even as it was, there was not a moment to spare; they were stopped on the very verge of execution.

"The remarkable feature of the whole is that the chain might have been snapped at every link, and every link was equally important. In the calculation of the probability of any one of these occurrences, a mathematician would find the chances very hard against it; but the calculation would be prodigiously raised against the probability of the whole. If it be asked whether a sufficient ground for this high interposition is to be discovered in saving the lives of a few wretched culprits, who as is frequent in such cases, probably returned to their wicked trade as soon as escaped, and only plunged themselves into deeper iniquity—the answer is, that it is not for us, in our ignorance, to mete out the value of human life, however criminal in the eyes of Heaven. But there was another interest concerned, and one of evident value.

"If those coiners had been hung, Sir Evan Nepean would scarcely have escaped utter ruin: popular wrath would have flared out against him from one end of the country to another; he would have been charged with their murder. No man, under such circumstances, could have retained office a week. We have seen a circumstance of the same nature, but of a much slighter color, drive a late chief judicial officer of London from his office in a moment. No minister could have ventured to screen him—office in England would have been shut upon him for life. He would probably have been driven to hide his head in some foreign country, even if some angry parliament rebuke or royal mark of displeasure had not broke his heart. Yet, thus all who know the subsequent services of Sir Evan Nepean as Secretary to the Admiralty, during the long period of our naval glory in the revolutionary war, know that a humane, honest and intelligent man would have been lost to himself and his country. The actual neglect was the Crown Clerk's, but it would have been thrown back from the inferior on the principal, according to the manner of popular justice; and doubtless, if Sir Evan had made the inquiry the night before, which he made in his walking hour in the morning, the reprieve would not have suffered the hazards of delay. The inadvertence, slight as it was, would have been his ruin. Here, then, at least, the *'dignus vindice nodus,'* the sufficient reason, the want of which was pleaded with such effect in the crowd of popular narratives, was fully furnished. We can scarcely conceive a more satisfactory ground for an interference with the course of nature."

These passages are from a recent work by the author of Tremaine, and have been copied into our papers from the New Monthly Magazine. The author reasons we think with force in supposing *some* design of Providence to have occasioned the extraordinary impressions upon the mind of Sir Evan Nepean, but in his attempt to develope that design, it is not wonderful that his conjectures should be at fault.—To our view the reprieve of the criminals and the grant to them of further space for repentance, seems an object of infinitely more importance than the "*dignus vindice nodus,*" which he has suggested. But what the design of the interposition was, it is not our part to assert with positiveness, for we cannot know with certainty.

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform,
He plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm.

Blind unbelief is sure to err
And scan his works in vain;
God is his own interpreter,
And he will make it plain.

"O that a man should put an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains!"

A respectable grocer in this city states, that he has sold more ardent spirits and tobacco within the last three months, than during any similar period of time for many years past. His inference was, that in consequence of the distress of the times, men were flying to the bottle to drown their sorrows, and to the scarcely less pernicious narcotic to steep their cares in forgetfulness. That such should be the fact, is a painful subject of contemplation. How much better, how much braver, would it be for the sufferers to bear up manfully, and instead of sinking into inaction and despondency, to encounter misfortune with firmness, and redouble their exertions to surmount their difficulties? Industrious habits, and a curtailment of useless expenditures, will in due time bring all things well again. A shattered fortune can be repaired, but a mind diseased, a constitution shattered, and a character lost, under the influence of Rum and Tobacco, can never be restored to their wonted elasticity and vigor. Why do not the ministers and agents of the temperance cause set their faces against tobacco as well as rum?—*N. Y. Commercial.*

The present plight of the Van Buren party reminds him (says *Prentice*) of a sailor once in the service of a Yankee farmer. Jack, having been sent out to ploughing with a yoke of oxen and a horse, and not knowing much about his business, soon got the team into a hobble—whereupon he ran up to his employer, exclaiming, "the starboard ox has got upon the larboard side, and the old mare has got afoul of the rigging, and they are all going to the devil stern foremost."

The Globe and other Administration papers, with the most consummate impudence, now say that the present troubles in our business affairs are just what they have predicted all along. We know nothing that equals their assurance, unless it be the exclamation of the Irish pilot, when he run a ship on the rocks. He was conducting a ship into port: the captain, seeing that he was a "leetle corned," and thinking he was deviating from the channel, asked him if he was not going wrong. "Arrah, let me alone for that," said he, with a rich Irish brogue, "don't I know every rock in the harbor?" The last word was hardly uttered when the ship struck heavily upon a sunken rock, when the pilot instantly continued—"*and that is one of them.*"—*Kennebec Journal.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

About half-past one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the public store, No. 109 Washington street, which was entirely destroyed. The building was a very large one, and contained a stock of goods valued at $1,500,000, which was entirely consumed. We were not able to learn the amount of insurance, but have understood that about $100,000 of it are borne by the New York offices.

While the firemen were actively engaged in subduing the flames, the north wall of the building gave way, and buried two persons beneath the ruins. One of these was killed—a fireman attached to Hose Company No. 13, named Thomas Horton, aged 26, and who had joined the fire department only on Thursday. The other is an apprentice to John S. Gilbert, ship-joiner, named Charles Stuyvesant. He is still alive, but in a very precarious state, having seven wounds in the head, and one hand severely burned. It was rumored this morning, that another person had perished beneath the ruins, but we are inclined to think it is not the case.

N. Y. Commercial.

"I have the consolation of knowing that I leave this great people prosperous and happy."—*A. Jackson's Farewell.*

If the measures of the late President were the cause of this prosperity and happiness, as he vainly imagines, then how comes it that so sudden "a change has come o'er the spirit of our dream?" The inference is plain and irresistible, that this prosperity was not ascribable to the Administration, else Mr. Van Buren has proved himself to be a very incompetent successor, to permit every thing to become deranged in two short months, "or (as our classic cotemporary would describe it,) ere those shoes were old." Doctor Jackson made an experiment, to try how much a young and vigorous nation could stand—and because the patient did not actually die in his hands, he congratulated himself on his skill in the science of ruling.

We are here reminded of an epitaph upon a severe practitioner, (a Dr. Lettsome,) who used to stimulate and deplete alternately, with unsparing hand:

"To cure the sick, all arts I try—
I blisters, bleeds, and sweats 'em;
If, after this, they choose to die,
Like fools—egad, I let's 'em."

Rives and Benton.—In giving place to a late letter from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, mentioning the rumor then prevalent there, that Mr. Rives had written a letter to the President, remonstrating against any farther attempts to maintain the Benton humbug about gold and silver, the principles of the specie circular, &c., the Pittsburg Gazette appends the following remarks:

"We think it highly probable that this information is correct. The situation of Mr. Rives, in relation to the Specie Circular, is one full of vexation, and deep, cutting mortification. He disapproved of that Circular, as decidedly as any other man in the country, and was as anxious to get rid of it as any other person. But, when Senator Ewing, of Ohio, introduced a bill which directly and unequivocally repealed it, Mr. Rives could not screw his courage up to meet the question with the frankness of a freeman—he shrunk from that plain, manly and honest course. In order to get rid of that illegal order without giving offence to Gen. Jackson, he offered a snivelling, sneaking, pitiful resolution, which, according to his understanding, would repeal the circular without offending its author or supporters. The Whig Senators, being but a minority, were compelled to vote for this, or get nothing: they therefore assisted to pass it.

It was then presented to the President; and he, as if to mark his contempt for the pusillanimous conduct of its author, and to delight Benton, neither approved nor vetoed it, but stuck it into his pocket, and marched off to the Hermitage; only remarking, that it was obscure and unintelligible.—This was, truly, a triumph for Benton, and a most mortifying blow to Rives. He has probably been brooding over it ever since, and as the lion has withdrawn, even Mr. Rives may talk big to the fox."

That the Van Buren party have some serious notions in reference to the creation of a National Bank, is sufficiently apparent, from the various out-givings of the prominent actors and organs of the party. As an example, we cite the following remarks from the New Haven Register, a leading organ of the Van Buren party in Connecticut. It smacks pretty strongly of 'a National Bank:'

"There is no mistake about it—we must have some general currency for the whole country—and it must be a paper currency founded on specie basis; we must have currency which will be just as good at New Orleans, St. Louis, or Buffalo, as it is at New Haven and Hartford—and pass just as freely from hand to hand without discount. State institutions can never furnish such a currency—the experiment has been sufficiently tried, and is now an acknowledged *failure.* There is no hope from that source. Nothing short of a National Institution, with powerful restrictions, can accomplish it; that can—it has done it—and it can again.

Comparative view of tolls received in 1836 and '37 at Albany, for the last nine days in the month of May, Sunday excepted:

	1836.		1837.	
May	23	1,646 59	1,442 32	
	24	2,975 48	1,093 59	
	25	2,628 15	1,001 40	
	26	2,958 74	905 45	
	27	2,596 44	1,956 33	
	28	4,013 45	876 55	
	29	———	———	
	30	1,969 03	1,117 55	
	31	2,260 23	835 83	
		$20,048 11	$9,266 62	

This statement shows that the amount of tolls received in the eight days preceding the 1st of June, was more than FIFTY PER CENT less than the amount received on the corresponding days in 1836.

Connecticut School Fund.—The revenues of the fund for the past year, were $135,042. Expenses $139,658. Balance on hand, $15,384. The capital of the school fund of the state on the 1st of April, 1837, was $2,017,502;—$8,000 more has been distributed during the past year, than for any previous year. The whole amount paid from the fund to the schools for 58 years past, it seems is $2,128,213 87.

PROGRESS OF DESPOTISM.

The P. M. General and the Contractors.—A curious affair has been developed at Washington, arising from certain extra allowances made, or rather agreed to be made, by Mr. Barry, when postmaster general, to Messrs. Stockton and Stokes, contractors. We condense the following history of the transaction, from the correspondence of the Courier, and the National Intelligencer.

The aNowances were made in consideration of changes upon the routes contracted for, after those contracts were entered into; and were from time to time credited to Messrs. Stockton and Stokes, on books of the department. Upon Mr. Kendall's succession, public attention having been fixed upon the concerns of that branch of the administration, he undertook to reverse these allowances—and not content with providing for the future, he attempted to retrieve what he considered the improvident proceedings of his predecessor, by retaining in his hands as a sort of set-off, the moneys becoming due to the relators, under other contracts whose equity and validity he did not attempt to impeach;—thus as it is alleged, violating new contracts by way of reprisal to counteract the improvidence of old ones, regularly entered into and finally closed by the department.—The relators had recourse to Congress, as the power alone capable of putting a quietus upon these groundless claims set up in the name of the United States. The whole matter was laid before that body—and the result was the passage of the act of July 2d, 1836. This act refers the contest to the decision of the solicitor of the treasury—whom it authorises to make an award that shall be binding on the United States. And not content with this, it "*directs the Post Master General*," in totidem verbis, "*to credit on the books of the Department*," the amount which should be awarded to the relators by the Solicitor General. The Solicitor General, after a laborious investigation, adjudged the amount of say $162,700, or thereabout, to the relators, and upon this award upward of one hundred thousand dollars were paid or credited to them by Mr. Kendall;—as to the rest, he insisted that the Solicitor General had transcended the authority vested in him by the act of July '36. Upon this question issue was again joined, and the relators succeeded in having the matter referred to the opinion of the Attorney General, Mr. Butler; who delivered his opinion that the award was strictly within the power granted by the act, and that it was final, and that nothing remained for the Post Master General, but to carry the award into effect.

But Mr. Kendall refused to submit to his opinion—the relators were obliged to petition Congress again—and their petition was presented at the last session to the Senate, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary, at the head of which was the Hon. Felix Grundy. While the matter was pending there, Mr. Kendall wrote to Mr. *Grundy*, asking that no report might be made until he had been consulted, pledging himself to satisfy the committee that they were *wrong*, and hinting something about the appearance he would present to the public if his cause should be thwarted. Mr. Grundy sent a very manly answer—saying that the committee had carefully examined the whole matter—that they had no doubt of the correctness of the report which they were about to make, *and that if they had*, they would certainly *apply* to the *attorney general* as "the *proper officer* to decide a legal question involving the rights of the U. States." A report was accordingly made against the postmaster general, and confirmatory of the solicitor general's course, and a *unanimous vote* of the Senate adopted the report. Upon this state of the facts, the relators applied to the District Court of the U. S. for a rule upon the postmaster general, to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue—and the rule was granted, returnable on Thursday last.

On that day the following letter from Mr. Kendall was received by Judge Cranch, denying the power of the Court, for reasons assigned—and enclosing the opinion of Mr. Attorney General Butler to that effect. The letter was received and read as a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Court, and after argument, the case was submitted for advisement.

Mr. Kendall's letter.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1837.

HON. WM. CRANCH, *Chief Justice*, &c.

Sir: In declining to appear before the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington, in obedience to their order of the 26th ult., for the purpose of showing cause why a mandamus should not issue commanding me, as postmaster general, to pay Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, and others, a sum of money claimed by them to be due from the post office department, I beg you to be assured that I am not actuated by any want of respect for you and your associate Judges, personally or officially, but altogether by high public considerations.

Doubting whether any portion of the judiciary of the U. S. and, much more, whether a court established in this district for purposes entirely local, could constitutionally inquire into the official conduct of the president or heads of departments, who are responsible, through the process of impeachment, with the view to control them in their ministerial functions, I deemed it my duty to ask the opinion and advice of the attorney general upon the subject. A copy of his opinion I have the honor to enclose.

As well for the reasons given by him, as from the conclusions of my own mind, I am constrained to the conclusion that your court possesses no legal or constitutional authority to require the attendance of the postmaster general in such a case, and that, in countenancing the claim by an appearance before them, I should compromit my obligation to preserve unimpaired the rights of an independent department of the general government.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

AMOS KENDALL.

NEW BANK:

To be styled

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN BANK,

With a capital of the whole revenue of the U. S., all in specie;

Mother Bank to be located at Washington.

Martin Van Buren, President.

Levi Woodbury, Cashier.

Amos Kendall, First Teller.

DIRECTORS:

Francis P. Blair,

Reuben M. Whitney,

Thomas H. Benton, &c. &c.

With a branch at Nashville, Andrew Jackson, President; one at New York, C. C. Cambreleng, President; one in Richmond, Thomas Ritchie, President; and in Petersburg, under the management of that Prince of Democrats and Financiers, Lycurgus Haines of the Constellation. It is also intended that a branch shall be established in every chief town and city of the United States where suitable men can be found to conduct it upon the hard money, self-appropriating principle.—*Richmond Whig.*

An exchange paper shrewdly remarks that General Jackson made a mistake when he said he would restore the CONSTITUTIONAL currency. He meant the CONTINENTAL currency.

On the 31st of last month a, vessel bound to New Orleans was boarded, in the Gulf of Mexico, by a boat from U. S. Squadron of Ships of War under the command of Capt. Dallas, bound to the coast of Mexico. The Squadron consists of the Frigate Constellation, and the Sloops of War Boston, Concord, Lexington, and St. Louis. We may expect to hear, in about ten days, of the object and results of this visit.

Nat. Intelligencer.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS.

The war upon the Currency—its commencement and issue.—We would call particular attention to the facts developed in the following article, which presents a view of the whole course of the Executive in relation to the currency—showing its original plan of substituting a local paper currency for the currency of the U. S. Banks; the admitted failure of that plan; the late afterthought of a metallic currency; and the admissions of the Executive that it has destroyed the currency, and done "little" towards introducing another. We give the history of the whole proceedings as it is furnished by the documents of the Executive Department. Such a series of failures, frauds, and falsehoods, broken promises and exploded experiments, as are exhibited in the following paragraphs, disgraces the diplomatic history of no other Administration, popular or despotic, that has ever fallen under our observation.

THE PRETENDED EVIL TO BE REMEDIED.

1829.

"It must be admitted by all that it (the U. S. Bank) has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency."—*Andrew Jackson.*

AUGMENTATION OF EXECUTIVE POWER THE REAL OBJECT.

"I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature whether a National one (Bank) founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues, might not be devised which would avoid all constitutional difficulties; and, at the same time, secure all the advantages to the Government and to the country that were expected to result from the present Bank."—*Ibid.*

1830.

HINT ON AN EXECUTIVE BANK, AND THE SUBSTITUTE FOR U. S. BILLS.

"It is thought practicable to organize such a bank with the necessary officers, as a branch of the Treasury Department. The States would be strengthened by having in their hands the means of furnishing the local paper currency through their own banks."—[Andrew Jackson.] (Here is the original plan. Not a syllable of the metallic currency in either of these messages. This part of the bumbug was entirely an overthought. The original plan was to substitute a Government Bank for the Bank of the U. States, and to furnish the people with a paper currency of the local banks.)

1831.

"Entertaining the opinions heretofore expressed in relation to the Bank of the United States as at present organized, * * I leave it for the present to the investigation of an enlightened people and their Representatives."—*A Jackson.*

[Their Representatives accordingly investigated the subject, and re-chartered the Bank.]

1832.

THE ACT PREMATURE.

"Whatever interest or influence has given birth to this act, it cannot be found either in the wishes or necessities of the Executive Department, by which present action is deemed premature."—[A. Jackson's Veto.]

[And this after the subject had been three times brought to the attention of Congress by the Executive itself.]

[Neither upon the propriety of present action, nor upon the provisions of this act, was the Executive consulted."—[Ibid.]

[It is a singular fact, that the phrase metallic currency, or better currency, does not occur in the Veto Message, nor is there the slightest intimation that the Executive contemplated at that time any other substitute for the bills of the United States Bank than the paper currency of the local banks.]

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES FIRST SUGGESTED.

"Such measures as are within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury have been taken to enable him to judge whether the public deposites in that institution (U. S Bank) may be regarded as entirely safe; but as his limited power may prove inadequate to this object, I recommend the subject to the attention of Congress, under the firm belief that it is worthy of their serious investigation. An enquiry into the transactions of the institution, embracing the branches as well as the principal bank, seems called for by the credit which is given throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching its character, and which, if true, may justly excite the apprehension that it is no longer a safe depository of the money of the people."

[Here is a wanton and deliberate attack by the Executive on the credit of an institution which was the disbursing agent of the Government, held millions of the revenue, and in which the Government was a stockholder to the amount of $7,000,000. The confidential agent of the Treasury, appointed to investigate the affairs of the bank, reported almost simultaneously to the Department that "neither the solvency of the bank nor the security of the deposites would admit of a doubt." Congress was satisfied that the pretended apprehensions of the President were unfounded; and that his charges were made without regard even to that "apparent veracity" which all public men should study to preserve. The House, therefore, by a vote of 109 to 46, declared that the Government deposites were safe in the Bank of the U. States.]

1833.

It is a remarkable fact that the message of 1833 of President Jackson, in its paragraphs on the bank question, like all the previous messages from 1829, makes no reference to a Metallic Currency, and contemplates no other substitute for the currency of the United States Bank than the paper currency of the local banks. The long report of Mr. Secretary Taney, apologetic for the removal of the deposites, makes no reference to a Metallic Currency, and promises nothing but a ☞Better Currency to be furnished by the State Banks.☜

We copy from the report of MR Secretary a development of the plans of the Executive:

"It is well understood that the superior credit heretofore enjoyed by the notes of the United States Bank was not founded on any particular confidence in its management or solidity. It was occasioned altogether by the agreement on behalf of the Public, in the act of incorporation, to receive them in all payments to the United States; and it was this pledge on the part of the Government which gave general currency to the notes payable at remote branches. The same engagements in favor of any other moneyed institution would give its notes equal credit, and make them equally convenient for the purposes of commerce."

[To wit: the same engagements in favor of the Pets would make the notes of a Buffalo, Natchez, or New Orleans branch worth one hundred cents on the dollar in Boston. Why does not the Government make such engagements?]

"But this obligation on the part of the United States," the Secretary continues, "will cease when the charter expires; and, as soon as this happens, all the outstanding notes of the bank will lose the peculiar value they now possess, and the notes payable at distant places become as much depreciated as the notes of the local banks.

[Not only is this not the case, but all the bills of the United States Bank have been at a premium in every part of the country; while the local bills have been at a discount in many places of from 5 to 25 per cent. What would a bill of a Western Pet bank be worth in this city, compared with a bill of the same nominal amount of the old or new Bank of the United States?]

Again, let MR Secretary speak the views of the President:

"The State Banks can, I have no doubt, furnish a general circulating medium, quite as uniform in value as that which has been afforded by the Bank of the United States, ☞Probably more so."☜

"By agreements among themselves to honor each other's notes and drafts, they are providing a general currency at least as sound as that of the Bank of the United States, and will afford facilities to commerce, and in the business of Domestic Exchanges, quite equal to any which this community heretofore enjoyed."

Not a syllable thus far from the President or MY Secretary of a Metallic Currency. The only proposed substitute for the currency of the United States Bank is the Paper Currency of the Local Banks. And this was the fifth year of the warfare on the National Bank!

1834.

The expositions that were made by the Whig members of Congress, during the session of 1833-34, demonstrated so clearly the incompetency of the State Banks to furnish a sound and uniform currency, that the Executive was compelled to shift its ground, and the next rising of the curtain was to the first scene of the Gold Humbug.

First Hint of a Metallic Currency—"The progress of our Gold Coinage is creditable to the officers of the Mint, and promises, in a short period, to furnish the country with a sound and portable currency, which will much diminish the inconvenience to travellers of a general paper currency, should the State Banks be incapable of furnishing it."—[*Jackson's Message of* '34.]

Here is the first intimation of any doubt on the part of the Executive of the ability of the State Banks to furnish a suitable Paper Currency for the country; and here is the first indistinct and vague hint of any thing like a Specie Currency. It is only a virtual admission of the failure of the First Experiment.

1835.

The message of 1835 repeats the assertion that the Bank of the United States had not furnished the country with a sound currency; but withdraws the doubts of the capacity of the State Banks, and asserts point blank that they have supplied the "wants of the community, in relation to Exchange and Currency, as well as they have ever been before." It asserts, also, in the most unqualified manner, that the "circulating medium has been greatly improved."

This message is the first document of the Administration in which the Metallic Currency cuts any distinguishing figure. In this paper, he says, that if Congress will do so and so—and four and twenty State Legislatures will do so and so—"it is apparent that gold and silver will become the principal circulating medium." Congress and four and twenty State Legislatures did not agree with the General, and the consequence is what we have seen; the destruction of a sound and uniform currency, and the substitution of an unsound and fluctuating currency in the paper of the local banks.

1836.

We have traced the documentary history of the warfare on the Bank, from its commencement in 1829, where the attack was made on the express ground that the Bank failed to "establish a solid and uniform currency."

The currency it was proposed to improve by substituting the better paper currency of the local banks; and this remained for five years the policy of the Administration.

As the community became aware, by reflection and experience, that these banks could not furnish a general circulating medium, and that they did not as per agreement, "honor each other's notes and drafts," it became necessary to make still another promise—to furnish a substitute for the substitute which had been given us for the currency of the United States Bank. And how is it with this substituted substitute? After eight years of incessant and harrassing interference with the currency, what has been attained by President Jackson's own showing? Let the message of 1836 speak for him:

"Although various dangers to our republican institutions have been obviated by the failure of that Bank to extort from the Government a renewal of its charter, it is obvious that little has been accomplished except a salutary change of public opinion towards restoring to the country the sound currency provided by the Constitution."

And how much is that little? And what is that salutary change in public opinion?

1. Three hundred and fifty-seven new banks have been created. 2. One hundred and seventy-nine millions have been added to the banking capital. 3. The circulation of paper money has increased $123,500,000. 4. Loans and discounts have been increased $398,000,000.

And this is the marvellous good for which we have endured so much! This is the result for which we have passed through so much suffering, and are now the witnesses of such wide-spread devastation! And the Executive looks calmly—exulting in its iniquities—rejoicing in the ruin it has caused—and appealing for the justification of its measures to the motives that induced them, and the ☞"happy consequences"☜ in which they have resulted.

Postscript.—Since writing the above, we have received further intelligence of the better currency—the 'improved circulating medium'—of which Gen. Jackson so learnedly discourses in his messages. The Safety Fund and Deposite Banks in New York have suspended specie payments. This is the finale—the denoument of the Gold Humbug. Gen. Jackson's "humble efforts" for the restoration of the Constitutional Currency have compelled the banks to suspend specie payments, and have literally cursed the country with a currency of rags. Truly did Daniel Webster say, in the memorable session of '33-'34—"I would say to every honest man every where, who wishes by honest means to gain an honest living—beware of wolves in sheep's clothing; whoever attempts, under whatever popular cry, to shake the stability of the public currency, brings on distress in money matters, and drives the country into paper money, stabs your happiness to the heart! And whoever has the wickedness to conceive, and hardihood to avow, a purpose to break down what has been found in forty years' experience essential to the protection of all interests, by arraying one class against another, and by acting on such a principle as that the poor always hate the rich, shows himself the reckless enemy of all. An enemy to his whole country, to all classes, and to every man in it, he deserves to be marked especially as the Poor Man's curse."

The Better Currency.—The shin-plaster bills are reaching us from all directions.—The New Orleans papers bring us one from that city, which has floated to us *up* the Mississippi—borne along, probably, upon one of Colonel Benton's waves of liquid gold. The Schenectady Cabinet brings up another—for five cents—the handsomest *typographical* bank-note that we have ever seen. Mr. Valentine, No. 50 John street, has prettily engraved small bills, printed on bank-note paper, of twelve and a half, twenty-five, and 50 cents, and also of one dollar denominations.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Revenues from Public Lands.—The Kalamazoo Gazette says, that the receipts of the Kalamazoo Land Office from Jan. 1st to May 24th, 1836, were $1,092,280 57; the present year, from Jan. 1st to May 24th, the receipts amounted to 344,875 41, scarce one-third of that received in 1836 for the same period. From May 1st to May 24th, 1836, the receipts amounted to three hundred and seventy-one thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty-four cents. From the 1st to the 24th of the present month, the same number of days, the receipts were only ten thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars and five cents: difference between the receipts of the twenty-four days in May, 1836, and the twenty-four days of the month of May, 1837, *three hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty-nine cents!*

Bodily Strength.—A friend of ours says he is growing weaker and weaker every day. He has got so now that he can't *raise* five dollars.—*Barnstable Patriot.*

From the Alexandria Gazette.

"Preparations are making, we understand, to furnish the President's house in a new and costly style of magnificence, which will eclipse even the former gorgeousness which was exhibited in some of the rooms of that mansion."

How true is the adage, that one man may steal a horse, while another is hanged for looking over the hedge. We have no objection against having the President's house furnished at the accession of every new incumbent, in a style corresponding with the dignity of the office, and the honor of the nation. We cannot forget, however, that when a very moderate appropriation was made to enable President Adams to refurnish the People's Mansion, such a cry arose against it, from every Jackson press and mouth in the land, as had never been heard before. Mr. Adams, being a plain republican, and caring more for the substantial comforts of life than for flashy displays of furniture, chose rather to humor the parsimony of the people, than to avail himself of the appropriation. But of this economical characteristic of Mr. Adams, the public was not informed.

At the next session of Congress, on the occasion of the first *levee*, Colonel Benton wrote a flaming account of the same, asserting that he had been there and that the new furniture and the decorations of the "great east room" were "gorgeous to behold"—so much so that his republican feelings were dreadfully outraged—*and all that sort of thing.* This letter was published in the Richmond Enquirer, and republished throughout the land. And oh! how did the sturdy democracy roll up their eyes in holy horror, at the monstrous extravagance of President Adams! Then came the joke. Benton's letter was deliberately false throughout. He had not been at the levee at all. Mr. Adams had neither spent the money nor purchased the furniture. And the great eastern *saloon* had not been furnished at all. Its floors and walls were bare. But no matter, Mr. Adams was hunted down like a public plunderer. Then came the hero of *retrenchment and reform.* He took all the appropriations he could get, and lavished them in the most costly decorations. The people, too, shouted applause. Mr. Van Buren is doing the same thing. And he is doing right. Mr. Adams—and we are free to confess it—did wrong. *He should have spent the money*, and furnished the house as it ought to have been furnished. As it was, he experienced the fate of most public real benefactors, the cold ingratitude of the nation.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

An Excellent Thought.—The Wheeling Times suggests that Mr. Van Buren can only fulfil his pledge of following in the footsteps of his predecessor, by taking the *back track*, and crawling out at the same hole the General went in!

The Washington Globe gives the public some important information of the manner in which the Surplus Revenue is to be distributed in July, as well as of the use that can be made of the Treasury Drafts, *after* they are protested for non-payment in specie by the Pet Banks on which they may be drawn. It having been suggested that the States in July could have their warrants drawn for small sums, and then sell them as means of remittances to New York and other Atlantic cities—a thing so desirable in the present horribly deranged state of the Domestic Exchanges, the Globe speaking by authority, without a doubt, cuts off all such hope, and starts the new and to us startling proposition, that the Surplus Revenue, when by law it has been distributed to the States for keeping till Congress may demand it, which every body knows, will never be, goes on to state, what is and what will be the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury—thus:

"Warrants are issued by the Treasury Department in payment of claims upon the public which are provided for by appropriations, authorizing the money to be drawn from the Treasury agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution. The Treasurer issues his drafts upon these warrants, requiring a specified depository of the public money to pay the amount. If not paid, in consequence of a breach of trust on the part of the depository, they remain a claim upon the Treasury, and, under such circumstances, are made receivable in payment for customs and lands.

"But transfers from one depository to another—as from a deposite bank to a State under the deposite law—are not made by warrant; no money being taken from the Treasury by the process. The orders of transfer issued in such cases, are no evidence of indebtedness on the part of the U. States; the money required to be transferred belonging, in law, equally to the United States, when deposited with the States, as while remaining in the deposite banks. As these orders are no evidence of debt against the United States, and if not executed by the bank on which they are drawn, may be recalled by the department and placed on other banks, a party who should interpose himself, for the purpose of gain, between the two depositories, might find himself in an awkward position; it being obvious that he would possess no rights which could be lawfully recognized by the Treasury Department. Neither are they given for small amounts, like drafts for payment; and 'the merchants who would buy them if they knew who had them for sale,' might find their purchases—like many of those investments which have occasioned the present state of embarrassment among them—classed in the category of unavailable means."

The Bank, the Government, and the Naval Pension Fund.—We have seen a variety of paragraphs in the newspapers, in relation to an arrangement said to have been made between the Bank of the United States and the Government, by which the former has agreed to pay at certain points, *four hundred thousand dollars*, on account of pensions to our naval veterans. We have made inquiry, and have reason to believe the statement true; but can perceive nothing in the affair very unexpected or remarkable. The pension fund has, like every thing else, partaken somewhat of the existing derangement of the currency; and it was highly creditable to the Secretary, in his anxiety to secure the payment of money voted by Congress to those who had served their country in her hour of need, to avail himself of the facilities of the bank; while the promptness of that institution, in acting with him in the measure, is entitled to equal commendation. If this disposition on both sides were practised more frequently, it would be far better for the interests of the country.

Phila. Inquirer.

The Hon. Wm. Reed, who recently deceased at Marblehead, by his will has given $68,000 for benevolent purposes, besides liberal legacies to heirs and relatives.

Another Prophecy fulfilling!—In the London *Morning Herald*, of the 19th March, 1834, an article appeared on the subject of the removal of the deposites, a portion of which we have extracted. Its tone is absolutely prophetic, and recent events have proved how clear-sighted was this foreign writer in looking into the consequences of that act of oppression. "The blow has fallen upon credit and confidence, and it has prostrated merchants, traders, manufacturers, farmers, labourers, produce, and property. It is said that the President continues to be obstinate in his projects; but time will soon show that, under the mask of liberty, measures may be enforced, even in the United States, which may eventually sap the foundation of Yankee freedom. The permanent security of the national circulating medium, properly adapted to the exigencies of the community, can alone secure the happiness of the people; but when a Government violently interferes with the monetary medium of any State, injury to the community must ensue. Such encroachments upon the liberty of the subject, be it under monarchy or a republic, are merely stepping stones to the exercise of positive tyranny."

The Banks at Nashville held out against the suspension of Specie payments until the 25th of May. Specie is now not money (for any practical use) but merchandise; as much so as Coffee, Cocoa, or Cochineal.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Baltimore June 3.

COUNTRY BANK PAPER.—The Banks in Baltimore now receive on deposite and in payment of debts due them at par, the notes of the following banks in this and in neighboring States, including those in the District of Columbia:

All the Banks in Maryland, except the Mineral Bank at Cumberland.
All the banks in the District of Columbia.
Bank of Virginia and branches.
Farmer's bank of Virginia and branches.
Bank of the Valley and branches.
The York Bank; the Harrisburg Bank; the Columbia Bridge Bank; the Gettysburg, Carlisle, and Chambersburg Banks, in Pennsylvania.

This will prove a very acceptable and satisfactory arrangement to the merchants and dealers in this city, and no less so, we should presume, to their country friends and customers, who will now have "ample scope and verge enough" for their remittances, or for the collection of their means for making purchases, without fear of discounts and broker shops. The arrangement thus liberally made by our Baltimore Banks, to receive and thus make bankable all these varieties of good country bank paper, cannot fail of having a salutary effect upon the trade and business of the city. Besides the encouragement and facility it affords for the adjustment of balances, its tendency is to increase the active capital of our citizens, and enable them to make the most of their means, without the expense and delay of effecting exchanges.

Patriot.

It is so vulgar to pay one's honest debts, that no true follower of the bank school considers himself to be under the slightest obligation, either moral or legal, to do so.—*Globe, of Saturday.*

We presume the editor of the Globe held the same opinion a few years since, when he borrowed twenty thousand dollars of the United States Bank, failed, and paid less than sixpence on the pound!

By the way, it is no doubt the success of that "experiment," which induces the Globe to remonstrate so earnestly and often, against the payment of debt due by America to England.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

A Good Story.—It is said of a gentleman in this city, that he has a passion for the purchase of second-hand furniture at auction, and that in making "good bargains" he has filled his house with antiquated and almost useless articles. Upon one occasion his wife took the responsibility, without consulting or apprizing her husband, to have a portion of the least useful truck removed to an auction room. Great was her dismay, and extreme her astonishment, when, on the evening of the day of sale, a majority of the articles came back to the house.—The husband had stumbled into the auction room, and, not knowing his own furniture, had purchased it at better bargains than at the first!—*Boston Ev. Gazette.*

The small space into which the whole human family might stand without being crowded, appears very remarkable upon calculation. A square mile contains 3,097,600 square yards, and at the rate of four persons, large and small, to a square yard, 12,390,400 human beings. Thus the swarming population of the United States could be crowded, without inconvenience, into a square mile, and could be walked round in an hour. In like manner the host of Xerxes, of which the Grecians represent one end as seeing the sun rise, and the other as seeing him at the same instant set, could have been ranged in close order on a field of a hundred acres, and could have all heard the voice of the speaker. The inhabitants of the whole earth, about nine hundred millions, would not fill a circle of ten miles in diameter; they might, therefore, be ridden round in an hour, and might hear a bell placed in the centre. The whole race of mankind might thus be swallowed up in one earthquake, and not one be left alive to record it in a newspaper, or any body but himself to read it if he were. Every human being upon the face of the earth might not only stand but sleep within the boundaries of London, and have plenty of room to kick his neighbor out of bed. And the whole multitude of mankind thus standing within a circle ten miles in diameter, and holding hands, might be struck dead in an instant by a single shock from a galvanic battery. What a beautiful experiment for Caligula!—*Era.*

A Duel was fought on the 15th instant, in Arkansas, opposite Memphis, between W. T. Gholson and Mr. Jackson of that place, which resulted in the death of the former. The ball entered the side opposite the heart, passing entirely through the heart, body, and arm. Jackson received a severe, though not dangerous wound. The deceased was a native of Virginia, a son of the late Major Gholson, Mail Contractor, and was, for many years, a Student in the Raleish Academy.—*Ral. Register.*

NEW YORK CITY—NE…

TUESDAY, J…

The business of shaving notes is … doned in Wall street. Whether … opinion, or the times have correct… precurser of a general bankruptcy … est temptation to corruption, we … to say, but we hope the period is … shaving is to become fashionable … been found that there is no profit … can be none in the end, for the … shaving destroys the victims … journal has repeatedly promulg… proven to be true at last, that as a … business will not allow a man to … seven per cent. for money, and … made worth more than that in the … gular trader will find it very difficu… the Banks.

The day of seven per cent. is no… True, the money-lenders are nice … bout the securities; but upon bank … like, money can be had at seven … ker of great experience in Wall s… us yesterday that the man who … seven per cent. made the most … The sad experience of hundreds … confirms the fact.

Business.—The head of a … ing house in Pearl street, inf… terday, in a casual conversa… stock of goods on hand, is … hundred thousand dollars in … during the last three or four … not made sales to the amount … dollar.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Alabama.—We have been … the following extract of a le… received in this city, from a … able Alabama Planter:—

"The pecuniary embarrassme… of the whole South West are … example; not greater than I have … ever, for I have been fully aware … spirit of speculation which perva… est in the country. There is such … of confidence in the soundness of … money cannot be procured on loa… terest so usurious, that the borrow… under the singular delusion, of vol… ing his resources, with a view of p… entirely. Our money institutions … of bankruptcy. Every substan… house in Mobile has suspended … them having the means of averting … The farmers (with few exceptions … involved, that no probable change … ces can prevent the sacrifice of p… ruin of a large portion of them. … the evil, is that the necessaries of … and dear. Cotton has been the s… tofore; and the consequence is, th… is without corn. Those who have … without immediate payment; la… sands, who want it have not the m… plantations, nothing is given out … or so scanty an allowance, that the … time to procure what they can, an… Farmers will purchase cotton at … credit, payable out of the growing … the same at 9 cents, for no other … procure the means of purchasing … "It is very common throughout … meet with farmers who, within t… have doubled or trebled the numbe… groes by purchases at from $1,200 … who yet owe for them.

"Our Legislature will convene … June to adopt measures for the rel… zens. The plan which will probably … is that of issuing State bonds, by … will incur an immense debt, with … ing facilities to those who are unfa… ments. I think the Legislature sho… fere at present, but leave it to time … stances to develope the proper rem…

MOBILE, June 3.—*Remarks.*—T… no change in the general aspect of … and Grocery market worthy of note … report. Our grocers find it very d… ting supplies from New Orleans for … the citizens, on account of *the great* … money, or rather such money as the N… merchants will receive. Our butcher… men seem to be the only people who … business. They have things, and … their own way; for the people who … not get away, and must live. Th… tors who purchase up the chickens … the town as they are brought in, … cents, or less, a-piece, and take … and there refuse utterly to take … a dollar for them.

Cotton.—The demand has contin… this week considerably. The … hand is quite small—not near enou… the vessels in waiting for it. Mu… New Orleans to purchase West Ind… it is our "better currency" at this … As the quantity offered dimin… advances, and although no actual … made above 11 a 11¼ cents, yet no… been made at 10 cents, which, if … range from 7 to 12½ cents.

Jackson, (Miss.) Mo…

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: … lature of this State (Mississipp… journed. They have done … relieving the distress of the S… nothing can be done by a State … Relief must come from the Fe… ment, or not at all. No other … lation can be of any benefit to …

"It is deplorable to see a S… ing the wealth that this State … ted at a blow. A few mo… thing was life and animat… Now, things look gloomy and … ing."

The beautiful village of S… suffered from a most destruc… tion. It broke out on Satur… at the lower part of the vill… ed in spite of every effort, … Court House, Jail, and num… and dwellings. The loss is … and but slightly insured. … Dwelling Houses consumed.

The Steamboat Boston is … commence her regular trips be… mington and Charleston. … few days her splendid accomm… be available to travellers betwe… places. She is intended to ma… a week.—*Wilmington Adverti…*

A Dilemma.—A fellow … ed the passage in the "Rialto" … bar and the barber's shop. … one solitary bitt, a long beard … founded thirst. He wanted to … he also wanted to be *half* sha… to do he knew not for a mom… ruminating upon his condi… struck him to toss up his bitt… —tails, julep. Up went the … came heads! "That's not fa… and up goes the bitt again, for … sive times, and heads it was." … not fair play. Finally up came … fair, the long beard may go to … —and down went the mint ju…

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, June 8.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

e hour last evening we received English papers, containing Lon- to the 1st of May, and Liverpool April.

gs us intelligence of the contin- the price of Cotton at Havre. he time of the sailing of the Char- which arrived here on Friday, iling of the Francis, no less than hips arrived at Havre from the tes, ten of which were heavily h Cotton. The Formosa, which Havre on the 22d from the U- es, carried out 313 bales of cot- g upwards of 5000 bales which the short space of four days.— of the arrival of this unusual f Cotton in so short a time upon Market was very great as might anticipated.

tical news furnished by these pa- ut little moment.

ney market is rather easier in There is much speculation in the elation to the monetary affairs of y.

n there is but little change since ices—middling classes, however, ced ¼d.

glish papers speak in a very en- manner as to the prospect of a the ensuing harvest.

tated on the London Exchange, that the amount of gold remitted from the United States, by the which had then arrived amount- £50,000, and that it was smug- New York.

LONDON, May 1.

clock.—Our commercial letters hester speak of the manufacturers better spirits, and considerable of cotton had been made by them iate use. The sales at Liverpool amounted to 35,000 bales, only s of which was on speculator's ac-

casualties under which our com- h America is suffering has been e in another department of our t with the East Indies, which is ior to it, in importance. We re- stoppage of the eminent house of nks and Ferrers, which has taken y, and has added much to the dis- t private credit which before pre- pecially as this is the second great hat line which has stopped during The cause generally assigned is perations in tea and silk, which for a long time past of a most ru- ription. The action of these great n the manufacturing interest will, d, be mischievous in the highest

London, April 27.

rest taken in the novel system, so far as es may go, of introducing a species of to replace, or, rather represent the un- of the American merchants, has not in st degree abated. And the policy of this lieving the parties connected with A- ade becomes hourly more questionable. lways doubted the policy of President crusade against the United States Bank; fect has been to disarrange the whole of ercial interests; the second will be to y of our manufacturing classes out of nt, and create much distress, which the upon the commercial money market of the States is probably very likely to increase. is not above ground, in the world, one- quarter, or one tenth of the gold and sil- ary to carry on domestic commerce and rade, upon its present scale throughout No one nation can even attempt to make silver the exclusive instrument of its do- mmerce, without deranging trade univer- disturbing the happiness of all mankind. eve that the depression of commerce in ndeed, every where, is in a great de- bable to President Jackson allowing his t against the United States Bank to lead in this particular. The evil has visited verely, and it threatens to recoil upon themselves in still heavier calamity. this evil springs the remedy. We think iddle has hit upon it, and set an exam- must, sooner or later, be followed by mercial state, if America be not to en- ealth and the commerce of the world. f the U. S. Bank bills, as a foreign cur- e first great step in the emancipation It is true such negociable securities centuries ago, by Venice, Genoa, and burg—but the state of society at the e finite resources of the states in ques- ting the mighty engine from producing ct.

New York, June 9.

Sampson, from London, we have papers from that city to the 5th of

ndon money market on the 5th had uch worse. The Times stated that merican house had been obliged to ance of the Bank of England. The not transpired. It was followed r applications from other firms, ough respectable, were not of the ding.

derstood that assistance has been he firm, to which we have alluded, mporary period of one month, up- presentation that they expected to mittances from N. York in the e, which would enable them to e advances.

netary interests have, however, money on paper that could be re- 4½ per cent.

otations for the bonds of the Unit- Bank is 94½ a 95, and Morris Company 98½.

OL COTTON MARKET—MAY 4.

to-day are 2,000 bags only. There animation and less business than last the prices are rather in favor of the

FFICES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

ffice.—Lane's Creek, Anson co.

intments of Postmasters.—Samuel ugh, Mount Gilead, Montgomery George Cabannis, Brushy Creek, rd county; Benj. F. Halsey, Hali- ifax county; Halstead Bowden, ille, Duplin county; W. G. Bry- ern, Craven county.

Jersey.—The Legislature of this vened in an extraordinary session, rned without doing any thing to he community, in consequence of ity to each other of the equally di- ties in one branch of the Legisla- ually divided because of the absence the Whig Councillors.

The Indian War.

ST. AUGUSTINE, JUNE 1.

Our Indian Affairs.—Since our last, affairs have assumed a more serious aspect, and we regret to state that the prospects of the termination of our "*pretty little war,*" are more gloomy than ever. An express arrived here on Saturday from Fort Mellen, the purport of which we understand to be, that a number of negroes had come in at that post, who state that the Indians had held a meeting, deposed Micanopy, and elected Sam Jones their principal chief. They further state that at the next new moon the Indians would commence open hostilities. This is a negro story, and in consequence some are inclined to doubt it; almost every negro story, however, during the war, has ultimately proved true, and in confirmation of this it seems to be pretty generally admitted that the Indians have tacitly refused to emigrate, at least until fall, and that the war is far from being terminated.

These negroes, it is said, give some particulars of the late battle at Fort Mellen. They state that they attacked the fort with 600 warriors, and soon after their repulse they were re-inforced with 300 more, and were preparing for another onset when they received information of the cessation of hostilities.

The posts of Volusia and Fort Mellen are becoming unhealthy, and all the forces, except a sergeant's guard, to be relieved from Picolata every ten days, and one company of Creeks, have been withdrawn from Volusia. The post at Lake Monroe will be continued.

Four companies of troops are now at Picolata.

The steamboat Charleston touched at Picolata yesterday at 2 P. M. from Fort Mellen; it is stated that a considerable number of Indians are in the neighborhood of that post who daily come in and receive rations, and go out again.

An express arrived this morning from Tampa, the contents of which are reported to be of an unfavorable nature. It is reported and confidently believed that the Indians have left their camp and returned into the nation. These reports seem to confirm each other. We have now but little hope that the war will be ended by negociation. The Indians have been enabled to possess themselves of much information and are doubtless emboldened by their intercourse. If a resort to arms again becomes necessary, we apprehend much bloody work.

Herald.

We are sorry to learn that all the militia has been discharged with the exception of one mounted company here, one at Newnansville. The information that we have received is far from rendering it certain that the war is yet over—indeed, it seems to be admitted at all hands that the Indians will not leave the country this summer. We must believe that the powers that be, have more favourable information than has been communicated generally, or we cannot believe that this step would have been taken, which appears to us premature.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

ST. AUGUSTINE, JUNE 1, 1837.

The Indians come into Tampa Bay very slowly, and indeed it is very doubtful whether they can be all removed to their destined abode before the fall of the year. The numerous herds of cattle and horses they possess, renders time indispensable to collect them, besides, the very acceptable rations at present issued to them from the U. S. stores, induces me rationally to conclude, that they are by no means anxious to emigrate. Peace we crave, plenty *they* have, so let it be until the fall, when they must and shall go. Paddy Carr, alias Major Paddy Carr, also his Sergeant, Wm. Burnett, are here.—They brought in about 150 head of cattle and mules for sale, which they captured from the Seminoles. Paddy Carr is a dark Indian about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches, handsomely proportioned, and muscular in his person, very intelligent in conversation, and has no doubt received a good education. He speaks our language with fluency, is correct in his deportment, and rather polished in his manners; the latter acquirement has obtained for him admittance into some of our most respectable families—he is fond of the society of the ladies, and loses no opportunity to visit them—in fact for an Indian, he is *rara avis*. They both belong to the Regiment of friendly Creeks now in the service of the U. States.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The Army and Navy Chronicle says that Gen. Jesup has asked to be relieved from his command in Florida, but has been informed that his services cannot be dispensed with until the Indians shall have been removed from the limits of the Territory.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.

Later from Texas.—By the politeness of a friend, we have been favored exclusively, with a copy of the Telegraph, published at Houston, on the 18th May. It came by the William and Francis from Galveston Island, and contains the latest news from the seat of government in Texas.—President Houston, on the 16th June, suspended by proclamation, the opening of the land offices, which by the law of 22d December were to be opened on the 1st June. Santa Anna's proclamation fills nearly all the "extra," and contains a very precise detail of his actions and his motives—his fears and feeling while prisoner in the hands of the Texans. He is high in eulogy of Houston. The Telegraph of the 16th says:—"The express mail from Mexico to Matamoras, was captured by our enterprising fellow citizen J. Powell, near Monterry, and brought into this city. It represents the army both in Mexico and Matamoras, as being in a deplorable condition. The town of Houston is springing up as if its builders had possession of Alladdin's lamp."

The steamer John Linton, from Natchitoches, brings a rumor that Col. Teal, of the Texan army, has been assassinated by some deluded wretch, in his own marquee. It is also reported that Gen. Johnson has resigned his commission in consequence of the insubordination of the army under his command.—*Bulletin.*

FROM THE GLOBE.

General Affairs of the Bank of the United States and Agencies.

	April 1.	May 1.
Bills discounted on personal security,	$9,839,513	$11,851,928
On bank stock,	2,376,218	2,283,648
On other securities,	25,390,631	29,447,249
	37,606,364	43,582,827
Domestic bills of exchange,	18,729,696	19,970,125
	56,336,061	63,552,952
Due from State banks,	3,276,485	1,420,395
Due to State banks,	1,678,615	1,753,993
Notes of State banks on hand,	1,625,187	2,689,470
Specie,	1,919,093	1,490,968
Circulation,	9,052,386	7,193,021
Due to foreign bankers,	630,077	371,418
Loan in Europe,	6,788,194	6,788,194
Individual deposites,	2,688,871	2,846,933
Bonds in Europe,		4,318,149
Post notes issued,		4,446,399

"Ebony and Topaz."—Mr. Jonathan Tuppet, colored gentleman, and Miss Elizabeth Everett, a white abolition lady, of Boston, have been sent to jail, by the police of that city, until sufficient evidence can be procured against the magistrate John Williams, for uniting the parties in this unnatural wedlock, and thus violating a fundamental law of the Commonwealth.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1837.

The Express mail has been exceedingly irregular for some days past. It arrives here at the regular hour, but our slips are either one or two days too late, or fail altogether. The National Intelligencer, we see, is complaining of similar failures, so that we suppose the fault is between New York and Washington.

Progress of Despotism.—We refer our readers to the preceding page for a brief account of Amos Kendall's conduct in the case of Stockton and Stokes; from which it will be seen that he has set himself above the Congress and above the Judiciary. He disobeys the express command of both. He is a living example in this government of laws, of a man who is above all law. He first filches from the public servants the money to which the accounting officers of the government have decided that they are justly entitled, which Congress ordered him to pay, and then refuses to appear before a Court of the United States, where he might be compelled to pay the money! What is the remedy of the citizen against an officer of the government, if he shall be sustained in such monstrous, despotic doctrines as these? There is none. On the contrary, every contractor with the government is liable to be cheated out of the hard earnings of his labor, and deprived of all remedy, so long as corrupt creatures, such as Kendall, disgrace the offices of the country. How long will the people bear with such tyrants?

Subsequently to the proceedings detailed as above referred to, the Court issued its mandamus, on the 6th inst. which, after reciting the facts, closes as follows:—

"Therefore, you are hereby commanded and enjoined that, immediately after the receipt of this writ, and without delay, you do fully comply with, obey, and execute, on your part, the aforesaid act of Congress of July 2, 1836, by crediting said mail contractors with the full and entire sum so awarded and decided to be due to them, as aforesaid, by the said Solicitor of the Treasury, according to the true intent and meaning of said award and decision, so that complaint be not again made to the said Circuit Court; and that you certify perfect obedience to, and due execution of, this writ to the said Circuit Court on Saturday, the 10th day of June instant; or that you do, at 10 o'clock of that day, show cause to the said Court why you have not so done as commanded. Hereof fail not at your peril, and have then and there this writ."

The Rail Road Survey.—In calling the attention of the public to the subjoined statement of the President of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, we cannot help remarking, that we have been deeply disappointed in the expectations we entertained, (and had a right to entertain from their loud talking) of aid from the Western counties. What were we promised from these Counties? Scarcely one of them that did not, through its influential men, promise to raise at least $50,000, and some of them as much as $200,000. What *have* they subscribed? The whole of that region west of Fayetteville, from the Cape Fear to the Mountains, has subscribed about $60,000, and of that the town of Salisbury claims the honor of putting down about three-fourths. Fayetteville *has* subscribed nearly $150,000, and some of her wealthiest citizens have not yet come forward. We may say, therefore, that she has redeemed her pledge, but unfortunately, she is the only community which has.

We will say no more at present. There is yet time for the people of the West to redeem their character from the lasting odium which will rest upon it, if they permit this effort, *(the last one,)* to fail. There is yet time for them to secure to themselves the advantages of this great enterprize. Without their aid, (not offered in windy words, but in substantial subscriptions,) it cannot be done.

For the information of the Public, and the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, I take this opportunity of stating,

That at a meeting of the Board of Directors, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the survey and examinations of the country should be urged forward with all possible speed. The examinations have been minute, embracing all the section of country between the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rivers.

They will be very shortly completed, and as soon as the Chief Assistant Engineer shall advise of his readiness, the Report and estimates will be submitted.

The Directors further agreed, that the proper course would be, to call a meeting of the Stockholders in some central point in the West, (say Statesville) and to them should be left the decision of further action in this scheme.

The subscriptions in the Western part of the State falling far below what they had the strongest reasons for believing they would reach, will require an additional Instalment from the Subscribers, a notice for the payment of which has been published, and which they hope will be promptly met. The Directors have acted under the full belief, that those who have put a hand to this work, did so with a deliberate determination to carry it on, if possible, at all events, so far as to demonstrate to the people of the Cape Fear and the West, and to the State of North Carolina, the practicability, the advantages, and the *vital* importance of a union of the Western portion of Carolina with the Seaboard.

Nothing has been left undone by able, faithful and experienced men, to gather all the facts necessary to an enlightened and correct Report. If the state of the country and the condition of our citizens shall cause a delay of this work, we shall have the pleasing reflection of having discharged our duty.

In view of the present trying state of affairs, the leading staples of our State reduced in value, the circulating medium of the country diseased, the value and the importance of this road is daily more and more apparent.

The means of carrying on this work are in the Western portion of North Carolina. With the aid offered and pledged in the Cape Fear, with the State standing ready and anxious to do her part, if the West come out as they ought and must do, we shall go on.

Fellow citizens of Western Carolina, will you reject this aid? Will you cast aside forever the prospect of securing the mighty benefits which will certainly flow from the completion of this noble work?

E. L. WINSLOW, *Pres't.*

Fayetteville, June 10th, 1837.

The Wilmington District.—Some persons appear to be under the impression, that Gen. Miller, of Duplin, who is reported a candidate for Congress in opposition to Gen. McKay, is a Whig. This is a mistake.—Gen. Miller is less of a Whig, we imagine, than Gen. McKay, who has independence enough, occasionally, to break through party shackles. There is no Whig candidate out, as yet, in that District.

Cotton.—The only sale we have heard of, is a lot of 86 bales, very good, at 8 cents, for the Fayetteville Factory.

Later news from Europe.—By the Express mail, a merchant of this town has received advices of the arrival at New York of the packet ship St. Andrew, with Liverpool dates to the 9th of May. Nothing is said of political news, and of this we cannot hear until to-morrow, owing to the failure of our Express slips. But in regard to the cotton market we are favored with the following extract of a letter from a house in Liverpool, dated

LIVERPOOL, May 8.

"The sales of cotton for the week ended 5th inst. including 1800 bales by auction, amounted to 21,000 bales, of which 3240 were Upland at 5d a 7¾d, with 100 a 7¾d. Import in Liverpool since 1st January 474,000 bales, against 343,000 to same period last year;—the supply from the States is 386,600, being an increase of 121,000. Stock in this port 345,000 bales, against 152,000 last season, at same period. The stock of American is about 212,000, or about 117,000 bales more than it then was. Great gloom and distrust continue to prevail, as is to be expected from the enormous losses on imports of produce of nearly every description."

The writer in New York adds,

"It is stated that Bills to a considerable amount are noted on the other side for non-acceptance, and that a considerable amount have came back under protest."

The Exchanges are growing worse and worse. In New York, U. States Bank Notes are 2 per cent. discount, whilst in Charleston, they are 6 per cent. premium, in Nashville about 12 per cent. and in New Orleans about 10 per cent. premium. Here, South Carolina Notes are occasionally sold at from 5 to 10 per cent. discount, though scarcely any one has money to buy, and the difficulty of converting them into any thing available is increasing in South Carolina. We saw a letter a few days ago from Charleston, which stated that it was impossible to dispose of a sum of South Carolina money which had been sent from this place. The Banks had no funds at the North to draw upon, and U. S. Bank Notes were very scarce at 6 per cent. premium. Hurrah for the glories of the Jackson Currency.—We are feeling its effects in all their power at this time.

Editorial Convention.—We have seen repeated propositions in some of the papers of this State, for a Convention of the Editors of the several newspapers, to consult and agree upon some general rules for their government. We have not felt much interest in the subject, believing that but little good could grow out of it, if we except the benefit and the pleasure which would necessarily result from bringing the individuals of such a body to a personal acquaintance with each other. That, we acknowledge, would be a gratification to us, and we doubt not to all the fraternity. And that would be a sufficient motive to bring us to the place of meeting of such a body, if the time fixed on should permit. The Hillsborough Recorder suggests Raleigh as the place, and the first Monday of September as the time, for the meeting. We have no objection to the former; but it appears to us that the session of Congress which will take place on that day, will be too important to justify the absence of an Editor from his post, except on indispensable business.

Mexico.—It augurs well for the cause of peace between the United States and Mexico, that the government of the latter has discharged the crews of the American vessels recently captured and carried into Matamoras; and that they have actually arrived at New Orleans. Their liberation was the act of the new President, Bustamente, and must be regarded as a very strong evidence of his desire to preserve peace. Happy will it be, if our own government is similarly disposed. Until the order for their release arrived, they had been treated badly, especially in being nearly starved.

When these persons left Matamoras, all was quiet; the army, about 2000 men, were resting quietly in their quarters, without any appearance of being about to resume hostilities against Texas.

They left the officers and crew of the Texan man of war sch'r. Independence which had been recently captured, in prison at Matamoras. The Hon. Mr. Wharton, Minister from Texas to the United States, was treated with respect.

Texas.—Letters from Texas, in the last Express slip from the New Orleans Bulletin, state that the Indians had made a descent into Texas, killed three persons, and carried off 100 horses. Great danger is apprehended from them.

The Merchants' Bank of Newbern has declared a Dividend of three per cent. on its Capital Stock.

Executive Council.—We learn that Gov. Dudley has invited his Council to meet in this City on Thursday next, the 15th inst., to confer with him on the propriety of calling an extra Session of our General Assembly. We presume the Governor does not choose, unnecessarily, to take the responsibility of deciding on this important matter, and has therefore wisely concluded to take counsel from his Constitutional advisers.

Raleigh Register.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Can such things be, and overcome us
Like a Summer cloud, without our special wonder?

The last Rutherford Gazette, which, our readers know, is printed in the extreme Western part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee, and between which two points constant intercommunication is kept up, gives to its readers in a Postscript the following almost incredible intelligence:

GENERAL JACKSON.

Just as our Paper was going to Press, we learned from a gentleman of high respectability, just from Tennessee, that Gen. Jackson has come out in a letter in favor of a United States Bank. Our author states that he did not see the letter himself, but heard it spoken of by the Hon. Balie Peyton, and others, as a matter of fact. Strange things have come to pass. This accounts for the convocation of Congress by the President, so unexpectedly.

[We do not attach the least credit to the above report.]—ED. OBSERVER.

The wrong trail.—The Administration papers are endeavoring to frighten the people by the assertion, that an "unlimited emission of Bank paper is to be the consequence of the present suspension of Specie Payments." We can only speak for our own State, that so far from there being any danger of over-issues, great distress is likely to be produced from an opposite cause. *None of our Banks have discounted a dollar since the suspension.* At least, *we know* the Bank of the State has not, and we learn that a similar course of policy is pursued by the other Banks. And the reason for this is obvious. If they extend their discounts, the effect will be to throw into circulation a quantity of *irredeemable* paper, which, besides being a breach of faith to the community, may subject the Banks to the payment of exorbitant interest; so that they are restrained by considerations, both public and private, from increasing their circulation. Indeed, we should regard with suspicion any Banking Institution, which enlarged its circulation after stopping Specie payments. But we do not believe that there is any cause for apprehension on this score, and our Van Buren brethren only suggest the thing to divert public attention from the true points at issue. They understand the effect, and practise admirably on the principle, of "throwing out a tub to the Whale," to amuse the creature, while the harpooners are preparing to hurl the deadly dart which is to penetrate its vitals.—*Ib.*

Testimony of Respect.—A number of the citizens of Raleigh, without distinction of party, invited *Joseph Gales*, Esq., now on a visit to this City, to a public dinner, on Friday last, as a testimony of their respect for his character and to vivify the kindly feelings of "auld lang sine." Between forty and fifty gentlemen partook of a dinner prepared for the occasion, at Hunter's Spring, among whom the utmost harmony and good will prevailed. Mr. Gales is the patriarch of the Printers of North Carolina, and it may be gratifying to his numerous friends of the Profession, as well as others, to know that he is active, healthy, and in the full possession of his mental faculties at the age of seventy-eight—so much for temperance and industry.—*Ral. Standard.*

We copy the following from the Nashville Union of the 27th ultimo, which gives quite a different account of the unfortunate accident that happened to our venerable Ex-President, than that published by some of our contemporaries.

Gen. Jackson's Health.—A rumor reached town a day or two since, that General Jackson had been thrown from his horse, near the Hermitage, and that his life was despaired of. We are happy to have it in our power to say, on the authority of a friend, who left the Hermitage this morning, that the injury he received in his fall, occasioned by his horse taking fright, was slight, and that he has entirely recovered from its effects.

Mr. WEBSTER's reception at Louisville was enthusiastic beyond description. He was entertained at a Barbecue. The Journal states that it "was a noble affair. No less than twenty-five calves, thirty shoats, sixty bacon hams, and several heifers, were prepared for the occasion. The crowd was tremendous, consisting of not less than 4,000 persons. Mr. Webster's speech was two hours in length, and although we could not distinctly hear him, the loud and long-continued thunder-peals of applause, that followed the vivid flashes of his eloquence, were to us the best possible testimonial of the immense power of the orator."

The Law of Kissing.—On Tuesday week the following curious case was tried at the Middlesex adjourned sessions. Thomas Saverland, the prosecutor, stated that on the day after Christmas he was in a taproom where the defendant, Caroline Newton, and her sister, who had come from Birmingham, were present. The latter jokingly observed, that she had promised to her sweetheart that no man should kiss her while he was absent. It being holiday time, Saverland considered this a challenge, and caught hold of her and kissed her. The young woman took it as a joke, but her sister, the defendant, said she would like as little of that kind of fun as he pleased. Saverland told her if she was angry, he should kiss her also; he then tried to do it, and they fell to the ground. On rising, the woman struck him; he again tried to kiss her, and in the scuffle she bit off his nose, which he spit out of her mouth. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of the nose. The defendant said he had no business to kiss her; if she wanted kissing, she had a husband to kiss her, a better looking man than ever the prosecutor was. The jury, without hesitation, acquitted her; and the chairman said, if any man attempted to kiss a woman against her will, she had a right to bite off his nose if she had a fancy for so doing.—*English paper.*

DIED,

In Gadsden Co. Florida, on the 23d ult. Capt. JESSE POTTS, (formerly of Fayetteville, North Carolina,) in the 83d year of his age. Capt. Potts was born in Prince George County, (Va.) on the 4th Oct. 1754. At the age of 21 he volunteered in the defence of his country, and was appointed Deputy Quarter Master General, in which capacity he continued till the close of the war. While defending the Public Stores at Halifax, N. C., he was cut down by one of Tarleton's dragoons, and while lying on his back, he received a full load of British powder in his face, which he has taken with him to the grave.

In Duplin County, on the 25th ult., HENRY CLAY, infant son of Jeremiah Pearsall, Esq.

Departed this life on Saturday morning, 3d inst., near Rockingham, Richmond County, Mr. GEO. HAILEY of Dropsy, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He has left a large family and numerous friends & relations to mourn their irreparable loss.

In Hinds County, Mississippi, on the 20th of May, Mr. WM. A. BROWN, son of the late Col. Jno. Brown, formerly of Robeson county, N. C.

At Payneville, Sumpter County, Alabama, on Tuesday the 23d ult., Col. CALVIN R. BLACKMAN, about 36 years of age, formerly of Wayne County, North Carolina, but for the last two years an inhabitant of Alabama.

For Sale.

A FINE Brass Eight day TIME PIECE. Also, a superb English Brass Eight day CLOCK, both in Mahogany cases. Warranted first rate time keepers.

WARREN PRIOR.

June 12, 1837. 45-3w.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 14.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	37 a 40
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 11
Beeswax,	20	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8	Salt,	50 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	25 a 34	Sack,	2 50 a $3
Corn,	$1	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$5 a 6	Wheat,	none
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	50 a 53
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	15 a 18

NOTICE.

The citizens of Fayetteville are requested to meet at the Town Hall on to-morrow afternoon, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock, to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

THO. N. CAMERON, *M. Police.*

June 14, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN M. DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make *immediate* payment, as further indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*

June 13, 1837. 45tf.

80 Prizes of $1000 is $80,000.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

DRAWN NUMBERS IN CLASS NO. 11.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
7 16 53 75 30 21 4 49 9 5 69

☞ No. 63, 38, 12, a Prize of $400, sold to a gentleman of this City.

No. 64, 24, 3, a Prize of $1000, which, with several other Prizes, were sold at ERAMBERT'S TRULY LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

44, 31, 18, a Prize of $100 in Class No. 2.
45, 28, 8, a Prize of $100 in Class No. 4.

CLASS No. 12, for 1837,

To be drawn at HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. on Monday the 26th day of June, 1837.

75 No. Lottery.—11 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

80 Prizes of	1,000	is	80,000
20 Prizes of	400	is	8,000
20 Prizes of	200	is	4,000
45 Prizes of	120	is	5,400
64 Prizes of	100	is	6,400
64 Prizes of	60	is	3,840
64 Prizes of	50	is	3,200
64 Prizes of	40	is	2,560
64 Prizes of	30	is	1,920
64 Prizes of	24	is	1,536
128 Prizes of	20	is	2,560
8008 Prizes of	10	is	80,080
22176 Prizes of	5	is	110,880
25861 Prizes amounting to			$260,376

Tickets in the above Class may be found in great varieties;—Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2 50, Quarters $1 25, at

H. ERAMBERT'S
LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street.

June 14, 1837. 45td

N. B. All orders for Tickets in the above Lottery *must* be post paid.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 6th instant, a Negro Boy named Charles, about 16 years of age. He was purchased in Baltimore, and will probably try to get back, he is dark complectioned, a very peaceable boy, and tells plausible stories, had on when he left, a white straw Hat, dark Pantaloons, and a round-about Jacket, (his hair was cut from ear to ear, similar to an inch ribbon tied round his head.) Any person that will bring him to me, or lodge him in any Jail in this State, shall have the above reward, or fifteen Dollars if taken out of the State.

HIRAM ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1837. 45 2w.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 19th of May, my Boy SHADRACK, by profession a Trainer of horses and a Groom, he is a bright Mulatto, of a slender form, and about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, he is well known about Raleigh and Halifax, N. C, having formerly belonged to Gov. Burton, and will probably make his way there.

I will give FIFTY dollars for his apprehension and delivery in some Jail, so that I can get him: I will also thank, and compensate any gentleman who will give any information concerning him, and they will please address Doctor William R. Holt, Lexington, N. C., or myself at Lodi, Abbeville District, South Carolina.

WILLIAM EDDINS.

May 25, 1837. 45 6w.

Lost,

IN Fayetteville, or on the Road leading to Wilmington, between Fayetteville and my residence in Bladen County, on the evening of 8th, or morning of the 9th inst. a red morocco double POCKET BOOK, containing two Ten dollar Bills of the Bank of the State of No. Carolina, two notes on Willis Council, one for Fifty, the other for Ten dollars, one note on Thos Scriver for $5, one Due Bill given by Willkings & Belden, for $5, written with a pencil; one Judgment vs. Arch'd. McDonald & Son for $37 50 with interest, on which there are two credits one for $5, the other for $15. D. O'Hanlon's receipts for wood amounting to $32 50. Also, an account vs. Mr. Randal Johnson which is settled, though not receipted and perhaps other papers not recollected.

A reasonable reward will be given for the delivery of said Book and contents to John Munn, in Fayetteville, or to myself in Bladen County.

All persons are cautioned against trading for any of the above notes, as payment has been stopped.

JAS. S. DUNHAM.

June 12, 1837. 45-3w.

NOTICE.

ISAAC POWELL and Armelin Bryan, qualified Executors of the last will and testament of John O. Kelly, deceased, at February Term 1837, Columbus County Court. All who are indebted to the said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, and all those having claims are requested to bring their accounts forward properly authenticated agreeable to law or they will be barred of recovery.

June 13. 45-2w-pd.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43-tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

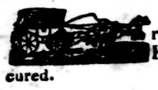
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 *and* 10 × 12, *Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836 5tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply o Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Maluga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

Thomastown LIME,

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1837. 27tf.

Tonic Mixture.

THE success of the SOUTHERN TONIC is unprecedented. It has been anxiously sought after by all classes in every part of the U. States, and its widely extended distribution has been owing to the many requests received from every section of the South and South West. Although it originated in an obscure part of the country but a few years since, it is now found in all the principal towns and villages in the Union, and its virtues as a cure for Ague and Fever, and as a *general Tonic*, are appreciated by all who have used it.—Being, as it professes, a compound of *Southern Vegables*, it is needless to offer the assurance that there is no Arsenic, Mercury, nor any thing in the least hurtful to the human constitution in it. It will be found a valuable Medicine in all cases of Dyspepsia and Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and patients convalescing from Bilious Fever, will derive the most important benefits from the use of the *Southern Tonic*. It may be administered to children and infants of the most tender age, with the utmost safety. Prepared by Coster & Coxe, ta their Laboratory, at Montgomery, Ala.

For sale by their appointed agent,

E. J. HALE.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and ⋊ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNY

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12, 1837. 23tf.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING been satisfactorily engaged for more than two years in attending to a PRIVATE

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and acommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1837. 36tf.

The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above once a week three times and send their accounts to this office for payment.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.
Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.
Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.
The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.
Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.
Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

Fayetteville Water Works.

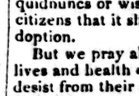
AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837.

Cotton in the Seed.



THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer, for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 11th, 1837. 36 tf.

COTTON YARN.

THE undersigned has this day reduced the prices of the Yarn manufactured at his Mill in this Town. The wholesale prices will in future be as follows:

Nos. 4, 5, and 6, ——26 Cents.
7, 8, 9, and 10, —28 do.
11, 12, and 13, —30 do.
14, 15, —32 do.
16, 17, —34 do.

C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1837. 40tf.

ICE.

PERSONS wishing *ICE* can be supplied every day (Sundays excepted) during the Season, from 4 to 6½ o'clock, A. M., and at no times during the day unless in cases of sickness. All quantities less than a peck will be sold by the pound. Cash is expected on delivery.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

May 5, 1837. 40tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and general assortment of SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Which will be Sold low for Cash or on time, to punctual customers. He invites his former customers and the public to call and examine for themselves.

P. P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1837

Thomas Pate, vs. Warren Haywood and Daniel Nicholson. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

Levied on two tracts of Land, supposed to contain two hundred acres, situate, lying and being on the head waters of Marks's Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the same*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Warren Haywood and Daniel Nicholson, to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against them pro confesso, for the Plaintiff's claim, and the Land levied on condemned, subject to the same.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday in April, A. D., 1837.

[41.] G. A. NICHOLSON, Clerk.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store o Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

Fayetteville and Western RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscriptions, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK.....Dr. F. J. Hill, Robert McRackan, A. Baker.
NEW HANOVER...James Owen, Aaron Lazarus, Alexander Anderson.
BLADEN.....James Burney, Joseph Gillespie, John I. McMillan.
SAMPSON.....W. McKay, W. Faison, Ollen Mobley.
COLUMBUS.....A. Troy, Josiah Maultsby, Augustus Smith.
ROBESON.....John W. Powell, Archibald A. T. Smith, Richard C. Bunting.
WAKE.....W. R. Gales, W. H. Haywood, Jr., Samuel F. Patterson.
CHATHAM.....N. A. Stedman, Charles J. Williams, John J. Alston.
MOORE.....John B. Kelly, Charles Chalmers, C. W. Dowd.
RICHMOND.....Alfred Dockery, Walter F. Leak, G. Thomas.
ANSON.....A. Myers, John A. McRae, Joseph Medley.
MONTGOMERY....Dr. F. J. Cutlar, Duncan McRae, Sr., W. Harris.
ROWAN.....Hamilton C. Jones, Hon. R. M. Pearson, William Chambers.
RANDOLPH.....Alexander Gray, Jesse Henshaw, A. Brower.
DAVIDSON.....Col. Samuel Hargrave, Henry R. Dusenberry, Dr. William Holt.
GUILFORD.....N. Mendenhall, Jesse Lindsay, John Morehead.
CABARRUS.....Paul Barringer, William F. Phifer, George Klutts.
IREDELL.....Thomas A. Allison, C. F. Davidson, Rufus Reid.
MECKLENBURG...Samuel McComb, John Irwin, Andrew Grier.
LINCOLN.....David Reinhardt, Alfred M. Burton, M. Hoke.
RUTHERFORD....Edmund Bryan, John G. Bynum, John McEntire.
ASHE.....Roderick Murchison, John Hardin, J. M. Nye.
BURKE.....Robert C. Pearson, Isaac T. Avery, James C. Smith.
SURRY.....Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Boyden, R. H. Parks.
WILKES.....William P. Waugh, Thomas J. Bouchelle, W. C. Emmett.
STOKES.....M. R. Moore, C. H. Matthews, Peter Critz.

It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.

By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.

The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear forego the advantages offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.

E. L. WINSLOW, PRESIDENT,
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company

☞ The Salisbury, Lincoln, Rutherford and Greensborough papers, will please publish this notice. [26tf.]

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E. PATTERSON,
3 *doors South of the Market House.*

February 22, 1837. 29tf

For Sale.

2 FIRST RATE YOUNG *HORSES.*
1 Second hand WAGON, with Salt Body and Gear.

Apply to

C. J. ORRELL.

May 3, 1837. 38*f*

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Commission & For... Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having ... in Wilmington for the purpose ... the above business, respectfully ... vices to the public. Goods consigned ... forwarded with the utmost dispatch ... ry particularity observed.—Particular ... oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, ... Staves, &c. as well as the purchase ... flatters himself that a knowledge of ... bined with unremitting attention, ... a share of public patronage.

WM. O. ...

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nort... Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker... Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. ...

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old ... has had the advantage ... the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, ... common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and ...

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copart...

THE firm of G. & L. Huribut... by mutual consen: on the 20th ... All persons indebted to said firm are ... make immediate payment to A. M. ... is fully authorised to grant discharges.

GOOLD HU...
LEVI HUR...

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old W...
for FAMILY USE.
10 Bbls. bright St. Croix SUGA...
6 Single Florida Moss Matress...

J. HUSK...

January 19, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received l... ministration on the personal e... thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at Sea... 1836, of Cumberland County Court, ... having claims against the Estate of ... ceased, are hereby requested to pr... the Subscriber within the time prescr... or this notice will be plead in bar of ... and all persons indebted to said E... quested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHO...

September 5, 1836.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late f... & JOHNSON, are hereby not... subscriber alone is authorized to se... and it is essential that the accounts ... tled without delay.

DANIEL ...

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S BE...

For Churches, Manufactories, Fl... &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrat... ders in this country, having ma... ments with the Subscriber to receive ... all orders for their Bells of any size, ... which they will warrant of the very b... quality, not surpassed by any Bells in ... Also, Town Clocks, Church and P... of superior finish and tones. Orders ... information given by

JAMES M...

N B. They will warrant their Bells; ... any fail to give satisfaction, *they may be* ... ed for another. Also Old *Bells* recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill...

For Wheat, and Cologne ... Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent ... the above Mill Stones in this Sta... Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, ... would here inform those wanting ... they can be furnished by sending ... me at this place. We *warrant* the ... *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new ... stead.

C. J. ORR...

Brick Building...

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

LEETE & CO...

HAVE just received their FALL ... TER supply of

DRY GOOD...

GROCERIES, HARD...

Crockery, Hats and ...

Which they offer low for Cash or in ... Country Produce.

October 19, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic M...

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AN...

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valua... lar Medicine. Just received by ...

E. ...

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molas...

In Store and for Sale by the Sub...

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assor...
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Mol...

THOS. SANDF...

$100 REWA...

WILL be given for the detection ... sion of the person or persons ... the prisoners that lately escaped from ... this County with the implements ... said escape was effected.

By order of the County Court,

(From the Minutes.)

Test, JOHN L. ATKINS, C...

March 21, 1837.

SELLING OFF ... REDUCED PR...

THE Subscriber, anxious to close ... in Fayetteville, now offers his St...

GOODS,

Which is very general and extensive ... *prices.* Country Merchants and pur... erally, are respectfully invited to call ... for themselves.

Also, white and black Lead in oil, ... Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, China, Crock... Ware.

WILLIAM S. ...

May 8, 1837.

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half ... Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best ... manure. Those that want rich land ... to apply for this Plaster, as now is the ... it advantageously. Call on J. E. Pa... doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.